SALT LAKE CITY, May, 1880.

To Superintendents of Sabbath Schools,
Woman's Missionary Societies, &c.

DEAR FRIENDS:

The accompanying circular, &c. speak for themselves. The work is yours as much as ours, for it is the work of our beloved Church. It is true other fields are important and demand your attention, but consider our appeal in the light of the promises, and aid us as the Spirit directs.

Yours, in Christian fellowship,

R. G. Mc NEICE,
J. M. COYNER.

We heartily endorse this appeal, and hope it will receive a prompt response from the Church at large.

MRS. ASHBEL GREEN,
President Woman's Executive Committee.
MRS. F. E. H. HAINES,
Cor. Sec'y Woman's Executive Committee.
MRS. M. E. BOYD,
Treasurer Woman's Executive Committee.

The Salt Lake Collegiate Institute was organized April 12, 1875, through the influence of Rev. Jos. Welch, the then Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

The school was incorporated under the laws of the Territory in August, 1878; the Session of the Church constituting the Board of Trustees, and the Pastor the President of said Board.

In two years the sessions of the school were held in the basement rooms of the Church, but the school having steadily grown in numbers, a school building 33 feet by 63 was erected at a cost, including furniture, of $3,750, and dedicated free of debt August 22, 1877. The funds for this work were secured by voluntary contributions, partly in Salt Lake City and partly from the East. Some 3,000 Sabbath school children having contributed towards it. But the school has outgrown even the accommodations thus offered, (150 pupils). Indeed the Lord has blessed, in a remarkable manner, the missionary efforts of those connected with the school.

The Home Mission Board at its meeting February 24th, passed the following resolution: "Your Committee concur in the proposed enlargement of the Salt Lake Collegiate Institution, believing that the necessity actually exists." The plan of enlargement embraces the purchase of an additional lot and the erection of a building with accommodations for 100 more day pupils, and a boarding department of twenty-five pupils, for girls. Such a department is of great importance in connection with the mission work of our Church in this Territory. It will require $8,000 to complete the enlargement, part of which can be raised in Salt Lake City. The rest must come from abroad. Hence we invite Sabbath schools, Mission Boards, and liberal minded persons to take stock in this important work.

Utah with its peculiar religious and social institutions, its mineral wealth, its mission fields, its present condition and its future growth, is now attracting much attention, both in Church and State; and well it may, for it is destined to be a very important factor in the future problems of our country's history. There is an irreconcilable conflict between the Mormon hierarchy and Christian republicanism. The former claim the right to control all affairs both in Church and State, according to the principle of inspiration, and openly declare that the time is not far distant when they will control the destiny of the nation. None but those who have a personal knowledge of Mormonism can have a true conception of its power and influence as well as its means for future aggrandizement. This moral cancer is not only striving to fasten its root more firmly among the mountains of Utah, but it is sending its fibers into all the surrounding Territories.

The remedies now used for its removal are moral, but if these are not effective the conflict will become material, for Mormonism and Christian republics cannot remain long together—one or the other must go to the wall. The Presbyterian Church is beginning to realize the importance of the situation. Eight ministers and twenty teachers are already in the field and reinforcements are being added each year. The work is not one of a day or of a year. Utah must be a peculiar mission field for many years to come, and it is wise for the Church to lay plans accordingly.

Our missionaries in heathen lands strive as soon as possible to train a corps of native helpers, knowing that such can not only do the work better but more economically. So it should be in Utah. At present all the teachers must be brought from the East at great expense. It is the part of wisdom to establish, as soon as possible, training schools where home teachers can be fitted for the work.

Those liberal Christians who established such schools as the one at South Hadley, Mass., and at Oxford, Ohio, conferred a blessing on society. We want such an one in Salt Lake City, and for this we are praying and working. Will you not aid us? Single handed, the work is too great for us, but with your help it can be done. We especially invite the Woman's Missionary Societies to aid us in fitting up the rooms for the girls' boarding department. Money to purchase furniture, or boxes containing bedding, &c., can thus be contributed.

We need $8,000 to complete our enlargement. A part of this we can raise in Salt Lake City, but the rest must come from abroad. We have already sent out a number of letters to Sabbath schools and others. If any of those who have contributed in answer to those letters should receive this appeal, and should wish certificates of stock for the amount sent, they will please notify us as to the number desired.

It is hoped these Certificates may prove each an attractive reminder, such as may lead the older as well as younger members of our churches to take continued interest in a missionary enterprize in which they hold a share, remembering it above all in prayer.

To any young friends in our Sabbath Schools or families who may be able to give but Ten Cents, a pictured "Brick" will gladly be sent in token of their part ownership also in the proposed Building.

For Certificates of Stock, Bricks, or for further information, please apply to the Secretary of the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions, 23 Centre Street, P. O. Box 3863, New York, or to Prof J. M. Coyner, Salt Lake City, Utah.

All contributions of money should be sent to Mrs. M. E. Boyd, 23 Centre Street, New York; or to J. M. Coyner, Treasurer, Salt Lake City.

A certificate of stock in the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute will be sent to each person contributing twenty-five cents.

Rec'd Oct. 10th
Ans'd " 11th

Salt Lake City
Oct 4th 1882

Mrs E M Wheeler

Dear Madam

Yours of the 2d inst is received and the pupils assigned to you last term the following only are in school this term

1 Ellen Dieppe
2 Isabell Grey
3 Lucy Loyd
4 Louise Loyd
6 Merry Millett
6 Albert Anderson (Boy)

The enclosed circular explains our situation. There changes among our minor pupils Especially our Kindergarten. We give you ten more names:

7 Lena Brown —
8 Clarence Brown (Boy)
9 Marcella Brown
10 Julia Payne
11 John Dieppe (Boy)
12 Eddie Shryver (Boy)
13 James White (Boy)
14 Bertie Hoyt (Boy)
15 — Shelton (Boy)

as this is short
such I cannot
how to write in
may make
each speak if each
one I send you
by this mail 30
copies of this circular
will [illegible]
[illegible] when they
will also send

P.S. If you should send any
communication about your
term's work also, I will
gladly insert it in the
Deseret News

Yours truly
E M Wheeler

CIRCULAR LETTER.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CHRISTIAN FRIENDS:—"One soweth and another reapeth." Moses prayed while Aaron and Hur held up his hands. There are many members, each important in its place, but the body is one, whether physical or spiritual. Therefore let there be perfect harmony among Christian workers in the various departments of life's work. In the battle now waging in Utah between the forces of truth under the leadership of the blessed Immanuel, and the powers of error, fighting under the black flag of the power of darkness, no Christian influence should be wasted either through ignorance or prejudice, but every dollar spent, every word spoken, every influence exerted should contribute to the one end of humanity's great problem, "the glory of God and His enjoyment forever."

But this unity of action cannot be secured without knowledge. He that soweth; to do it cheerfully and with faith, should know as much as possible of the reaping, and it is to give this information in regard to the work in Salt Lake City that we send to our Christian brethren this circular letter.

The Church in Salt Lake City was established by the late Rev. Josiah Welch, in the fall of 1871. From a membership of twelve at its organization, notwithstanding the many removals, on account of the floating character of the Gentile population, it has grown steadily until it now has a membership of nearly one hundred; and it can be truly said that for Christian unity, faith and works, the past history of the Church has been a remarkable one.

The school—"The Salt Lake Collegiate Institute"—was organized April 12, 1875, and as the ladies of our Church at large and the Sabbath schools are especially interested in the educational work in Utah, it is of this school we wish to speak so that those aiding this work may have a correct knowledge of what is being done.

The school is legally organized under the laws of the Territory, and a committee from its Board of Trustees, in connection with a committee appointed by the Utah Presbytery, are now perfecting measures to secure a charter from Congress that will enable the school at the proper time to assume the functions of a college.

The school as now organized has five departments: Primary, intermediate, grammar, high school and music. Each department is under the control of an experienced Christian teacher. The enrollment for the year closing June 8, 1882, was 221 pupils, and the graduating class consisted of six interesting young ladies, all but two of whom come from Mormon families, and four of whom are members of our Church. The current expenses of the school for salaries, and incidentals, is nearly $5,000 a year.

The Board of Trustees is the session of the Presbyterian Church, Salt Lake City, and the president of the Board is the pastor of the church. The superintendent and teachers are elected annually by the Board. The Board determines the salaries paid and supervises the expenses of the Institute with care and economy.

The school, as yet, has no endowment. The income is from three sources: First—the tuition collected from those who are able to pay. Second—any individual donations that the friends of the school see fit to make. Third—$1500 mission fund from the Women's Board coming through the Home Mission Board. Thus far the current expenses of each year have been met, though the salaries have not always been paid, but the deficiency has been canceled so that no debt has accrued. Hence it will be seen that without the aid from the Mission Boards the school could not be maintained.

The school is doing mission work. At least one-half of its pupils receive aid either in free tuition or reduction of rates. As long as there is a vacant seat in the school no pupil is refused from inability to pay the tuition. The free tuition is not limited to the $1500 of the mission fund, but is never less. The plan adopted by the Women's Board to secure the $1500 is that of scholarships of $30 each. Individuals, Sunday Schools, Mission Societies, &c., by contributing $30 are entitled to a scholarship for one year. When this money is sent to either the Woman's Executive Committee, or the Women's Board of New York, and we are informed of the facts, we will endeavor, as far as possible, to assign a pupil to the donor for the time the scholarship is paid.

But it should be borne in mind that we cannot obligate ourselves to assign a pupil to a scholarship for any length of time. Our mission pupils are necessarily in poor circumstances. As soon as the child is old enough and an opportunity offers it has to go to work to help support the rest of the family. This and the peculiar character of the surroundings of the people, in connection with the opposition of the Mormon Church to the mission schools, make it very uncertain how long any pupil can remain in school. There is a change of at least two-fifths of our pupils each year, and from surrounding circumstances this is unavoidable. As far as possible we will keep the donor informed in regard to the change of pupils and the progress made. But there is so much in connection with such a work as this to try Christian faith that no one should expect too much, or be disappointed if his expectation is not realized.

At this date, Sept. 28, 1882, we have enrolled 174 pupils, and the out-look is encouraging for the school year. For additional facts in regard to the school, we refer you to the article on the next page.

In conclusion we would say that to carry on this work we must have your help —not only your prayers but your material aid. The latter should be sent to us through the regular channels. If you wish a special scholarship we will do the best we can for you. If you are satisfied with a general scholarship—that is to contribute $30 a year to enable the Home Board to pay us the $1500 a year, you can rest assured that the money will be judiciously used.

Yours in Christian Work,

J. M. COYNER, *Superintendent of School.*

[From the Salt Lake Daily Tribune, September 23. 1882.]

S. L. COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The Plan of the Buildings, the Schools and the Instruction.

A Tribune reporter had the pleasure the other day of looking in upon the excellent school known as the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute. Professor J. M. Coyner is Superintendent, and it has been mainly through his persevering industry, that our city is supplied with this superior institution of learning. Prof. Coyner has worked very faithfully in this cause for several years, and the result is partially seen in the fine school buildings belonging to the Institute. He has been aided in this work by the Rev. R. G. McNiece and others. The property belonging to the Institute consists of the house known as the Octagon, and the large School building fronting on Second East street. This building is constructed of brick, and is well adapted to its uses. The front portion is 40x40 feet, back of which the extension is 30x63 feet. The lower part is used exclusively for school rooms. The construction of these rooms is such as to be worthy of special notice.

The main entrance is at the front, opening into a vestibule, upon one side of which is the office of Prof. Coyner, while the stairs and hall take up the room on the opposite side. The front recitation or class rooms occupy a space 30x40 feet, having a partition in the center dividing the space into two rooms. This partition is so made as to be thrown open by raising the blackboards, which slide up and down as required. These boards thus supply the double purpose of blackboards and partition walls. When closed the two rooms are as much isolated as if separated by solid walls, and it is only the work of a moment to open the space and make the two rooms one. The High School department occupies these two front rooms, and is presided over by Miss E. J Kelly as principal. Next in the rear come the other school rooms, three in number, each 20x30 feet, and the separating walls are all arranged with the movable blackboards as part of the partitions, so that when all of these are raised the four school rooms are thrown into one. This enables the Superintendent to see all the school at once, without the pupils leaving their seats.

The Grammar Department is under the cearge of Miss M. E. Moore; the Intermediate is under Mrs. S. Dull, while Mrs. M. W. Coyner has charge of the Primary room. The High School has forty pupils, the Grammar thirty-six, the Intermediate forty-eight, and the Primary forty-one; and we are sure that a finer looking lot of children is seldom seen anywhere.

The school is thoroughly graded, monthly examinations are held in each department and the pupil is assigned his or her class and promoted according to merit.

Besides the teachers named, Rev. R. G. McNiece has a class in advanced Latin and Greek. Gen. Bane lectures on physiology and hygiene. Mrs. Bybee gives instruction on the piano and organ, and Professor W. F. Bybee is assistant teacher in the High School and instructs in vocal music. This is a most excellent corps of teachers, and the school is one of the most quiet and best managed we have ever seen.

The second story of this school building is divided into rooms for the use of boarding pupils. Fifteen such rooms are well furnished with carpeting, furniture, bedding, etc., for the occupancy of pupils when not in school, and where they can enjoy quiet for study and rest. The comfort and health of pupils are well looked after. The Octagon House is used for a boarding house for teachers and pupils, and under the control of the matron, Mrs. Smith, is well managed. This has about fifteen rooms for boarders, so that the Institute can accommodate thirty-five or forty boarding pupils very nicely.

It is through just such schools as this that Utah is to be brought up to a higher standard of intelligence among the people, and we cannot have too many such educational institutions. All the teachers have had large experience, and are zealous in the work they are engaged in. The tuition is placed so low that any child wanting education need not be deprived of it.

~~In the Home Missionary~~ P. H. M. 1886

Utah Presbytery

Another Grand Observer at Brigham City.

Five years ago if any member of Presbytery had suggested that, by the summer of 1886, the people of Brigham City would heartily open their homes to receive our teachers and ministers and freely give the use of the county court-house for our meetings, he would have been set down as a foolish optimist. But this is just what has come to pass. And the social and moral revolution thereby indicated in this strong Mormon town, is a most encouraging sign of the moral revolution going on in scores of other Mormon towns, as a result of the Lessons

ucation of America Days of Education
and religion, by the Friends of the Bible,

The German Town

Let us look, for a moment, at the town
of Brigham City
as it was eight years ago when the
Rev. S. L. Gillespie located there and
began work, as the pioneer Christian worker.
It was, at that time, considered the most
compact and best organized Mormon town
in Utah and by the smaller. For this
very reason, Presbytery determined to try
the power of the Bible truth there. The
only non-Mormon in the place found
it too hot for him, and was glad to sell
his property and move away. Our Pres-
bytery bought it, and the front room of
the story and a half building - a room about
15 x 18 ft. - was prepared for a school
room and chapel. Mr Gillespie and
his family occupying the rear of the
building. The priesthood forthwith de-

formerly to drive Mr Gillespie from the town, and at that time the people were ready to obey almost any order of the priesthood. The two men who had committed the awful offence of driving their wagons to mine & other mormon citizen into that town, from Fairmont, were brought before the priestly authorities and arbitrarily dealt with. Then the despotic command of the priesthood went forth forbidding the people to sell Mr Gillespie any supplies for his family, simply because he was an American, and a Christian American. Consequently for several months he had to go six miles across the country to Fairmont to buy the most of his provisions dry-goods, clothing and other mercantile. Then they began to injure his property, by having their fences

tipping over the outbuildings and stoning the house. Several times the windows of his dwelling were stoned, sometimes endangering life. But a man who had been four years as a missionary in Africa, and three years in the cavalry service during the Civil War, part of the time as a staff officer, was the very man to practice this kind of intimidation upon. The children who began to attend his school were threatened, and even agents of the parishioners would stand before the door of the humble chapel on Sunday evening to intimidate the adherents, keeping them from attending the service, by reporting their names to the priestly leaders.

Meanwhile, this fidelity in the transforming power of the Bible, took

quietly on their way, treating the people
whom he met with kindness and
civility. They soon discovered that
they had been grossly deceived by the
preacher, and that Mr Gillespie
was a man worthy of their confidence
and they began to be sorry that they
had been induced to shew him such
unkindness.

——— As he got acquainted with the
people, with his Bible in his hand,
[illegible] he used to discourse in the Sunday
evening meetings, he began plainly but
kindly to point out the Errors of the
people, and from the Bible to teach
them the better way. They began to be
interested, and as many as any appeared
disposed in the tabernacle, the people
to come in the evening
were anxious to hear what this man
[illegible] the Bible had to say, so that
[illegible] the Chapel

has been several years ago to hear Bible truth applied to abominable errors, secret evil and religious

The latter Term.

The result of this Bible exposition of abominable errors, has been to produce a spirit of inquiry through the whole town. The people have begun to see that the abominable sides is not the only side. So that when on Tuesday, Aug. 22d, the ten sixty teachers, ministers and Bible tea makers got off the Utah & Northern train at Brigham City, they were met by the band of the town, and escorted up into the city, when the best & other mansions were open to receive us, and entertain us & received the greatest kindness from the people. Many of us sojourn of nearly a week among them.

Perkins' Journal.

The first three days were to

enjoyed such a Teachers' Convention
which is held annually. A carefully
prepared program was followed out,
relating to practical questions, and methods
of improving our work of Christian Educa-
tion in that & many other things. A most
thorough and systematic outline of Bible
study was agreed upon for all our schools
in addition to the Christian Endeavor
exercises with which the schools have always
opened daily. The papers read or topics
previously assigned to both teachers and
ministers, and the discussions which
followed were of the most interesting
and practical character. Surely the
hearts of the Women's Executive Com-
mittee would have been gladdened if
they could have seen the fine faces
and felt the evidences of the mental and
spiritual power of the body of teachers
whom they have tried to represent. The
women of the Presbyterian Communion
in the land will of social and Educational

Reform in Utah

Culmination of Interest.

But the interest of the entire occasion culminated in the evening meeting, with grand general rush, Mr. Gillespie had arranged a program of topics for the evening meeting, with special reference to the peculiar situation and errors of the people, after five successive evenings, and number of the two by-ways preached on and of these topics, pointing out some peculiar Mormon error, and refuting the corresponding Bible truth, The all-sufficiency of the Bible as the Guide for Salvation in contrast with the Book of Mormon; the Danger of shocking at and Postponing the Decision of Christian truth; the Deliverance in Utah, from the good way referred to in Jer. 6:16, especially with regard to Polygamy, Prostitution, Marriage and the Sabbath; the Imagination

of the Mormon opposition to our country and its righteous laws; and the Bible idea of the true and living God, and the subjects of these sermons; The interest increased every night, the court room will seat about 300. But the last three evenings, there must have been between four and five hundred packed into it. The whole town became interested. The priesthood could not stand it, and a written challenge was sent in for a public discussion in the Tabernacle. The challenge was accepted, and if the conditions are complied with, one of our number will return them in three or four weeks, and give them probably as much public discussion as they will want. Four of the Scandinavian Mormons told me of a number that they had lived there twenty-five years but had never seen the town

to shaken up, and "so much Gospel talking and inquiring." He saw many interesting gatherings of our teachers and ministers but none equal to this gathering at Brigham City. The Lord grant that it may help to teach the power of the priesthood and ask the people for wisdom which Christ brings.

Need of a Chapel

But is it not a too bad that there cannot be a neat Chapel in Brigham City in which to carry on this important work, instead of the small room in the rickety old building where Elder Gillespie has been cramped and crowded for eight years? It is a town worth looking after — a most beautiful town of nearly 3000 inhabitants, in a rich valley. It has nicely shaded streets, it is a fruit-growing town, and the people are well to do, [illegible] pleasant

homes. And now, when the Lord has blessed and prospered with Zion, he could plant a monument there worth having. The vacant lot belonging to the present building affords a fine, central location on the principal street of the town.

Inspired to act most heartily to lift our School House in Ogden to the level of the other schools, with the view of strengthening the Church. This will require an addition to the present small structure of a neat building containing two large rooms. Ogden as the second city in the Territory, a thriving town with street-cars, electric lights and public water, should have a city census of 20,000 within eight years, it must not neglect it.

General Prospects.

Speak to new people in Utah the coming year, both in a civil and

moral stand-point. Anything indicates a stirring year. If the people of the East do their duty and defeat this dangerous scheme of a Constitutional Amendment regarding polygamy, with the view of admitting Utah as a State, and will succeed the passage through Congress of the pending Trueler-Edmunds Bill instead, Utah will be Americanized this coming year. The moral and religious outlook is hopeful. We shall begin the year's campaign with the largest Missionary force ever in the field. Taking in four counties over the Idaho line, it will number 20 ministers and 69 teachers, who will have charge of 13 organized Church co and 35 Schools, with an enrollment of over 2000 pupils, more than 75 per cent of them non-Mormons

families. Met with them the Grand work done by the Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal and Methodist Denominations, and it makes an aggregate of moral forces for the redemption of Utah calculated to stir the blood of every loyal and American, Christian heart.

R. J. McNeice

Salt Lake City
Sept. 2nd. 1886

Copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of The First Presbyterian Church of Salt Lake City, Feb. 6th. 1888 five of the six Directors being present. Official record p. 249

"On motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. that it is the understanding of this Board, and has been from the first, that it holds the Liberal Institute property simply in trust for the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church, in New York, since the latter furnished the money to buy this property, and that this Board stands ready at

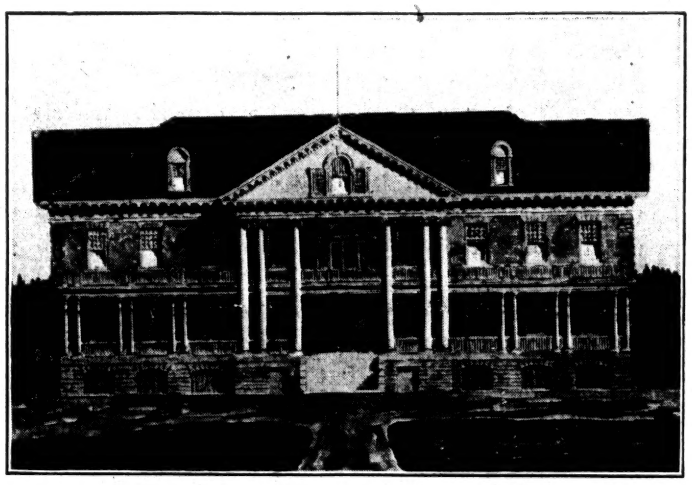
(over)

any time to transfer the deed either to the said Home Mission Board or to the person or persons whom the latter may designate"

R. J. McNeece
Business Board of
Directors

Westminster College

Salt Lake City, Utah



PROPOSED WOMAN'S BUILDING OF
WESTMINSTER COLLEGE
SALT LAKE CITY
UTAH

Main Building (In course of construction)

✝ ✝

Rev. Robt. M. Stevenson, D. D.
President
1248 Blaine Avenue
Salt Lake City

EDUCATION IN UTAH

"TOO MANY COLLEGES" does not apply in the region of which Salt Lake City is the centre. Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Idaho and Wyoming, all clustering about Utah, have none. Utah alone is nearly twice as large as Pennsylvania, and while the latter has over thirty colleges, the former has no non-Mormon college that can offer a full college course.

There are five institutions of higher learning in Utah, and from these come the great body of the public school teachers. Three of them with about three thousand students are distinctively Mormon institutions, with every instructor a Mormon and every student required to take a course in Mormon theology. These can be expected to furnish only ardent propagators of Mormonism. The other two are State institutions, with instructors about evenly divided between Mormon and Gentile. The appropriations to sustain these come from a Mormon legislature, consequently even the Gentile teachers dare not oppose Mormonism. None of the teachers sent out by these five institutions can be expected to discourage Mormonism and many of them can only be expected to be zealous propagators of it. Presbyterians have twenty-four mission schools and four academies. Last year there were eleven hundred pupils in the mission schools and five hundred in the academies. Other evangelical bodies also have similar preparatory schools. Pupils in all of these schools have awakened in them the desire for a college education and at present they can not get it apart from Mormonism. For the sake of young people who are not Mormons, never have been, and who have no sympathy with it, a college education should be possible apart from it. Hence the necessity of fully organizing Westminster College at Salt Lake City. Its facilities only justify it in having two classes at present, and it can not offer a full course until it has buildings. Mark Hopkins on one end of a puncheon bench and a bright boy on the other may constitute a college, but if they have no roof over their heads, nor walls about them to protect them from storm and cold, they will not do much. The first building of Westminster College, the one in which instruction will be given, is being constructed now and will soon be completed. The money to pay for it is provided, but it can not be used until two dormitories are built, one for each sex. Arrangements have been made to build one for boys. A good woman of Utah offers $15,000 toward a dormitory for girls, if $10,000 is given by others. Of this required amount $3,000 has been secured, so that $7,000 more insures a complete plant, but the $7,000 must be pledged before the $15,000 is available.

These buildings will have to be heated and lighted and that will require money. ~~These~~ Current expenses we always have with us, and while they are very modest, they are none the less urgent. All money is reported to the College Board so that Churches and individuals can receive credit if they so desire.

Henry V. Van Pelt, Commercial Bank Building, Salt Lake City, is Treasurer, and gifts may be sent to him. Those who desire to give to the Woman's Building should designate it.

President R. M. Stevenson and wife may be addressed at 905 Union Avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

A Plan for Systematic School Work adopted by the Utah Presbytery with the approval of the Board of Home Missions and the Board for Aid for Academic Colleges.

The Utah Presbytery, realizing that the Presbyterian Church is called by the Providence of God to engage in the Educational work among the Mormons and that the work may be the most effective acting in harmony with the several Boards of our Church interested in it. The schools established by and under the care of Presbytery shall consist of Primary, Academic, and College grades and the course of study pursued in these shall be so arranged as to make a system of graded Education.

The Primaries.

The Primaries shall consist of such as have been or may be established by the Home Mission Board through the Women's Executive Committee. The prescribed course of study for these schools shall be uniform and cover a period of six years. The studies pursued shall embrace Orthography Reading Penmanship Arithmetic Grammar and Elementary History of the United States, and every pupil completing this course and standing the required examinations therein shall be entitled to a certificate which will admit the pupil to any Academy under our control. The expenses of these schools shall be met as heretofore by the Home Mission Board and the Women's Executive Committee and said

schools are recognized as being under the control of said Board and Committee working in har. mony with the Presbytery.

No teacher in the Primary schools shall give Light instruction unless by the specific permission of the Presbytery.

Academies

We feel the time has come in the progress of the Work that we should provide for a Light Education and therefore recommend the establishing of Academies as the growth of the Work demands and in the judgment of the Presbytery in the future Five Academies outside of Salt Lake City will be needed. One in Cache Valley, one in Ogden, one in Utah Valley one in San Pete Valley and one in Southern Utah.

The course of instruction should commence with the Primaries leave off, and cover four years, fitting the student in the Classical department for the Freshman class in College, in the Normal department for the Primary schools and in the Scientific for general business.

The expences of the Academies for Buildings Salaries and Current expences shall be met by monies received from Tuition [illegible] and Colleges.

The titles to all property connected connected with these academies shall be secured to the Presbyterian Church. The Government of these Academies shall be left to a local Board of seven members including the Minister in charge of the Mission Field where said Academy is located, who shall be ex officio President of the Board. Three boards shall be elected by the

(Presbytery and ~~the~~ two ~~members~~ from each Board shall be members of the Presbyterian Church.

The establishment of an Academy shall first be recommended by the Presbytery upon the favorable report of their Educational Committee and sanctioned by the Board of Aid for Academies and Colleges so soon as funds are secured the School shall be opened.

Colleges

The Presbytery is truly impressed with the fact that it is the duty of the Presbyterian Church to found a College at Salt Lake City as the head of all Education as ~~it~~ is in this [illegible] The course of study in this School shall [illegible] the Academies four years and covering Four years should embrace those studies usually pursued in the College Course.

The expenses of the College like those of the Academies should be met by monies received from tuition and monies received through the Board of Aid.

The Colleges shall be governed by a Board of Trust of Nine members elected by the Presbytery and the Chairmen of the Boards of the Academies, all the members of this Board shall be members in full standing of the Presbyterian Church, and the Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Salt Lake City shall be ex officio President of the Board.

The carrying out of this plan of School work shall be left to a standing Educational Committee of the Presbytery composed of an equal number of ministers and Laymen to whom the Teachers in the various schools will send such Monthly Reports as the Committee may think advisable for the good of the Work.